Applicant: Eilon RIESS Serial No. 09/899,843

Response to Office Action mailed June 17, 2005

IN THE SPECIFICATION:

Beginning on Page 2, please amend the application as follows:

[4] ISI phenomena may be modeled mathematically. In the case where the data signal D is populated by a number of data symbols d_n , captured signals x_n at the destination 120 may be represented as:

$$x_{n} = a_{0} \cdot d_{n} + f(d_{n-K_{2}}, \dots, d_{n-1}, d_{n+1}, \dots, d_{n+K_{1}}) + \omega_{n},$$
(1)

where a_0 represents a gain factor associated with the channel 130, $f(d_{n-K_2},...d_{n+K_1})$ is a functional representation that relates the ISI to the symbols, $d_{n-K_2},...d_{n+K_1}$, causing ISI corruption and ω_n represents corruption from other sources. In linear systems, Equation 1 may reduce to:

$$x_n = d_n + \sum_{\substack{i = -K_1 \ i \neq 0}}^{K_2} a_i \cdot d_{n-i} + \omega_n,$$
 (2)

where a_{-K_1} ,... a_{K_2} represent the sample values of the impulse response of the channel. In accordance to common practice, the values a_i have been normalized by the value of a_0 in Equation 2.

[27] Alternately, the reliability factor R may be calculated from values, \hat{d}_n , of the decoded symbols at the output from the symbol decoder 210. In this embodiment, the evaluation of Equations 7 to 9 may be carried out as follows:

$$R(x_n) = \sum_{\substack{i = -K_1 \\ i \neq 0}}^{K_2} \left| \hat{d}_{n-i} \right| \cdot c_i , \qquad (10)$$

$$\underline{R(\mathbf{x}_{n})} = \sum_{\substack{i=-K_{1}\\i\neq 0}}^{K_{2}} \left| \hat{\mathbf{d}}_{n-i} \right| \cdot \underline{\mathbf{c}}_{1,\overline{I}} R(x_{n}) = \sum_{i=1}^{K} \left| \hat{\mathbf{d}}_{n-i} \right| \cdot \underline{\mathbf{c}}_{i}$$

$$(11)$$

and

$$R(x_n) = \sum_{\substack{i = -K_1 \\ i \neq 0}}^{K_2} \sqrt{\hat{d}_{1_{n-i}}^2 + \hat{d}_{2_{n-i}}^2} \cdot c_i$$
 (12)

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respectively. In Equation 12, the parameters $\hat{d}_{1_{n-i}}$ and $\hat{d}_{2_{n-i}}$ respectively represent values of \hat{d}_{n-i} in first and second dimensions.